All communications should be addressed, Publishers New Era, Lock Box 31. The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Correspond ing Editor, will be designated thus #. This paper is not responsible for the views expressed 1

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1870.

Mr. Thomas Downing, at the Boston, Mass , Pot Office, is Agent for the New Esa. Mr. Lewis W. Stevenson is a duly author General Agent for the New Ena in the State of Texas.

We call upon our friends everywhere to in terest themselves in procuring and forwarding subscriptions to the New ERA. A little effort of individuals in the localities where they re side can be made to aid us materially. Nov is the time to make the effort, as the fall campaigns are approaching.

We also want to be furnished with the name of responsible parties to act as agents in any of the States or Territories.

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The great importance which attaches to the result of the approaching Congressional elections, makes it desirable that the New En should have as wide a circulation as possible; we have therefore determined to offer this paper to subscribers from this time until the 24th of November next for fifty cents.

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ROOMS OF THE UNION CONGRESSIONAL

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Republicans Attention!

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870. The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this Committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate in the coming

All communications should be addressed to Hon. JAMES H. PLATT, M. C., Secretary Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.

Republican journals throughout the country are requested to publish this fotice conspicu-

Those willing to do so will aid the cause by sending their papers to us regularly until the close of the campaign JAMES H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary.

The Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

The organization of the Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee is as follows. Republican papers throughout the country will aid the good cause by copying the list of the officers of the committee:

HON. HENRY WILSON, Chairman, HON. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary,

HON. SIMON CAMERON. HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,

Hon. B. F. RICE,

HON. FRED. A. SAWYER, HON. JOHN A. LOGAN.

HON. JOHN H. KETCHAM.

HON. AARON A. SARGENT, COLONEL J. H. CLENDENING, Ass't Secretary,

WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer. All communications should be addressed to Hon. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., M. C., Washington,

SEND ON YOUR MONEY .- We receive a great many letters, saving that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names. with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of

the subscribers. THERE is no truth in the story two or three times telegraphed from Paris that Gen. SHERI-DAN had applied for a position in the French | mitrailleuse, have been published in the mearmy and that the request had been refused. As Gen. Sheridan has made no such request | mystery whatever about them. Coll's revolver. it is not likely that there has been any such re- and the breech-loading rifle, -American invenfusal. He has gone to Europe at his own re- tions,-contain the fundamental idea of them quest as a private gentleman simply to make all. They are simply an attempt to create a such observations as he might have an opport revolver cannon, or a whole battery of small tunity of doing upon the new arms and military guns in one piece, and they are an American movements generally of the contending powers.

THE war began by the Democratic party to perpetuate slavery, cost the people four thousand millions of dollars. They have already paid one thousand seven hundred million of the principal and over six hundred million of interest. They have twenty-three hundred millions of the principal of this debt still to pay, and nearly as much more in interest. This is a small part of what the Democratic war has

cost the people. ens vendetta was enacted near Memphis, Tenn., their first act is to strike a blow at their free on the 30th ult. As Col. Thomas Dickens was school system. When English was elected on his way home on Big Creek, in this county, Governor in 1868 the Normal School was shut he was shot from the bushes and killed. Detec- up. As a nursery for teachers it was dangerous tive officers are working up the case, which to the Democracy. When he was elected again creates great excitement. Col. Dickens was an in 1870, the policy of his party was given out old man. He killed Wade Bolton in this city to be the abolition of the State Bureau of Edu-

A Warning from North Carolina.

The election returns from North Carolina at us a little hope that matters are not so bad as

prove to be, an ordinary political reverse, resulting simply from indifference on the party does now, after achieving a national vicpponents to win back States that had been wrested from them in the excitement of a Presilential contest. Such was the case after LINcoln's first election, and such would have been the case after his second election but for the murderous folly of the Democratic party. Conecticut, Oregon, and other States have been temporarily lost to us through this reprehensible inactivity. And we would add New York to this list, but for the well-known fact that it has been wrested from us, not by a change in the sentiments of the people, but by the most stupendous system of fraudulent voting the world ever witnessed.

But there is reason to fear that we have not been defeated in North Carolina, through want of interest in the election, or exhaustion in the Presidential canvas. The indications are that we owe our defeat, as in Virginia, to the defection of colored voters. The rebel Democracy could never have carried the State, nor even increased their strength except with the aid of colored votes. We exposed a short time ago the desperate efforts the old rebel leaders were making to deceive colored men into voting for the men and party who inaugurated a four year's war to retain them in slavery. In North Carolina humbugging enough of them to throw the State into the hands of their old masters and sworn

Surrounded as they are by the men who used to own them, dependent in a great measure upon their good will for the means of supporting their families, and constantly assailed by threats of starvation or promises of labor and office, as circumstances may seem most expedient, it is not strange that they succeeded in seducing so many from their allegiance to their party and principles. It is undoubtedly true that these deceived voters will soon have reason to repent in sackcloth and ashes the fraud that has been practiced upon them. Already our colored friends in Virginia have discerned he cheat practiced upon them when they were nduced to vote for WALKER for Governor. He s proving their worst enemy.

There is time for the Republican party to profit by the lessons of North Carolina; but it must be done promptly and efficiently, or other States will be lost through the same defections. Means must be adopted to reach, enlighten, and encourage the colored voters. They are honest, and naturally with the Republican party; but left to themselves, or rather to the tender mer vy of their rich, unscrupulous, and wordly wise former masters, many of them will be bullied or seduced into the support of their bitter enemies. Northern Republicans understand the necessity of saving the Southern States and how it may be done. Is not the future controll of the Government worth the sacrifice?

An Old Acquaintance in the French Army.

It is likely to turn out that the famous mitrailleuse, about which the French papers have had so much to say, and upon which Napoleon Gatling gup, somewhat modified by the French, and there are thousands of soldiers of the Pothe subject all about it. One of our exchanges DAVIS, are as boisterous and insolent as the ascribes this American Gatling gun, alias French mitrailleuse as a huge revolver on wheels. It consists of a number of gun barrels fastened together or bored in solid iron, carrying balls or shells several times larger than a musket ball. These barrels are loaded at the breech by machinery, the hammer and cock revolving round the barrels and exploding cartridge after cartridge as it travels. By turning a crank the cartridges are fed to the barrels and fired.

modified features, so as to adapt it to the requirements of the French service. The result was the much-talked-of mitrailleuse. Full descriptions, with engravings, of a number of different varieties of these 'hail throwers," designed by different inventors, including the chanical and military journals, and there is no invention.

"The Bane of Democracy."

The Democratic leaders have declared that Education is the bane of Democracy," and they act upon that theory whenever they have the power. It is a historical truth. Education and Democracy are as incompatible as fire and water. They cannot exist together. The Democratic leaders are thus wise (politically) in resisting the spread of education. That seems to be their policy in Connecticut especially, ANOTHER terrible tradegy in the Bolton-Dick- Whenever they get into power in that State

A Striking Contrast.

The copperhead Democracy have two sources he time of writing are most unfavorable to the of hope-one is by downright falsehood in re-Whig party always did, and the Republican deserve the judgment sent upon them than the received no support from the Democratic party. them to forsake their wicked ways. Indeed, Republican party. they are rather going on from bad to worse. A brief comparison between the expenditure

by the great Democratic rebellion. There possess them. should also be deducted from the gross expenthey have succeeded even beyond our fears, as the cost of the postal system of the country. as they did a few months ago in Virginia, in This will reduce the absolute ordinary expenses of the first year of President GRANT's administration to \$102,000,000 to \$80,557,000 for Bu-

CHANAN's last year.

But in order to make the comparison complete between the disloyal Democratic administration of Mr. BUCHANAN and the patriotic and honest Republican administration of Presexpenditures during the latter-that is paper money-to the currency, in which the former used to pay his bills, and also make allowances for the difference of population then and now, which is at the least twenty five per cent. We all, therefore, deduct from GRANT's expenditure one-fifth on account of the difference between our paper currency and the gold currency with which BUCHANAN met the Governdifference in population, which was then thirty millions, and is now forty millions. This will be alienated. show that the present Republican administration would have spent in gold, for the year ending June 30, 1870, \$88,550,000, and will spend for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871. \$78,550,000, which is really less than BUCH. ANAN spent the year before the war.

Every dollar that has been expended for inerest on the public debt, for bounties and penions, and for collecting the internal revenue, making in all about one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, is very properly charged to the Democratic rebellion. If that party had proved loyal to the Government, instead of exciting a rebellion to destroy it, these great items of taxation would have been spared the people. for we should have had no public debt, no insiderable amount, and we should have a gold aiders or sympathisers. How long will the

Who are the Bondholders?

people tolerate such great crimes?

The copperhead demagogues have not vet abandoned their old electioneering practice of attempting to array the poor against the rich. and they are renewing their silly outcry against the bondholders. It is well enough, therefore, One man does this, while another keeps the to repeat and answer the inquiry, "Who are the gun leveled. The muzzle can be moved per- Government bondholders?" The answer to it pendicularly, or from side to side, at any speed, is now, as it was in 1868, that they belong liteand while it is either firing or at rest. By mov- rally to the people, there being at least three ing it slowly from side to side, while firing, at millions of holders of these bonds, and not a the same elevation, the gun will sow a storm of | tenth of them, as we have the authority of JAY bullets all along the front of a line or column Cooke for asserting, are what are called the against which it is directed. At the close of great capitalists of the nation. They can find, our war, during which our officers thought the and have found, far more profitable investments gun of not much value in a country so wooded for their money, while hundreds of thousands and covered as ours, the inventor still further of laboring men and poor women and private perfected the weapon, and took it to France, soldiers have invested their fifty or one hundred where he introduced it to the notice of the dollars in these bonds. The following official Emperor. Napoleon was much struck with its table will show that, if all are "bloated bondpromise of advantage in the open country. holders" who purchased these Government seMuch study, time, and many experiments were much study, time, and many experiments were curities, we have a mighty army of them, and the same length of time than it has done, used in perfecting a French gun like it, with are the richest nation on earth. There were causes have become soured, and so have avenged

purchasers of 7-30s:	
Denomination. Prices.	Amount.
\$50 bonds 962,580	\$48,129,000
\$100 bonds1,474.940	147,494 000
\$500 bonds 439,792	219,196,000
\$1,000 bonds 370,376	370,376,000
\$5,000 bonds 8,821	44,105,000
Total3,256,509	\$830,000,000
And of the gold loan:	- Confinition
\$50 bonds2,045,480	\$102.283.000
\$100 bonds3,134,240	313.504.000
\$500 bonds 934,544	467.572.000
\$1,000 bonds 788,032	778.032,000
\$5,000 bonds 18,744	93,720,000

Total 6,919,040 \$1,765,111,000 Every blow struck by a copperhead, therefore, is a blow that hits at least three millions of the people of the country, amongst whom are widows and orphans, and laborers, and mechanics, and soldiers, and small shopkeepers and traders, as well as the thrifty business man. the farmer, the professional man. A million of these "bloated bondholders" at least are voters, and they have shown in Maine how they resent this howl for "taxation," as they will Michigan, and Indiana, and Ohio, and Pennsylsylvania, and every other Northern State, when the time comes. The copperheads are beginning to see the stupid blunder they made, and the cry will hereafter go up in a greatly modified

"Homes for the Homeless."

While the Democratic party claim to be the exclusive friends of the poor man, they can heir candidate for Attorney General. But schemes the Democrats are perfect adepts, and while in power and as individuals have been these reports come from rebel sources, and their it is hard to decide whether they are the most expressly designed to make the poor poorer and well known habit of sending lying news, gives skillful in inventing falsehoods or perpetrating the rich richer. Their policy has been not only conspiracy then. He said frauds. It has been said that the greatest liar to diminish the demand for labor, but to deepresented. But they are undoubtedly bad tells one hundred truths to one falsehood; but crease its value. From the commencement of enough, at best, and indicate a state of things the philosopher who expressed this opinion the party their aim has been to bring European that should serve as a warning to the Republi- lived before the time of copperhead Democracy, pauper labor into competition with our indeor he would have reversed the proposition. The pendent workingmen, and to deprive them of Were the defeat in North Carolina, if such false charges they have made in regard to Re- all means of elevating themselves above their publican management of the finances especially present condition. The policy of the Republiare numerous and wicked enough to damn a can party not only to create work, but to keep part of Republicans, as in New York, there whole nation were it composed of no better up the price of labor, and to give every work would be nothing discouraging in it. The old men. Sodom and Gomorrah did not more richly ing and poor man in the land a free home, has Democracy do. The vengeance visited upon It has been secured in spite of them, and the tory, relapse into inactivity, and permits their them for their rebellion does not seem to incline American people owe all its blessings to the

No more important act to the poor and landless, for whose benefit it is exclusively intendof the Government during the first fiscal year ed, than this measure giving free homes to every of President GRANT's administration and the man in the Union, was ever passed by Conlast fiscal year under Democratic rule will show | gress. It is a law to make the whole body of how basely false are their charges of extrava- American laborers freeholders, by securing to gance and dishonesty against the Republican them, without money and without price, homesteads of their own. A measure of such vast During the last year of Buchanan's adminis- importance to the great body of American tration, ending June 30, 1861, the expenditure | workingmen cannot be kept too constantly beof the Government was \$84,557,258. From this fore the people. Like the blessings of air and amount may properly be deducted \$4,009,142 water, its benefits are so universal, and have for interest on the public debt at that time. This come to be looked upon so much as a matter would leave the actual expenditures, not in- of course, that they are forgotten, or at any cluding the postal service, \$80,557,116. The rate the authors of them. Perhaps from the expenditures of the administration of President | fact that it was enacted during the darkest days GRANT for the first year of his term, ending of the rebellion, when hundreds of thousands June 30, 1870, were \$292,113,269, and the ap- of those to whom it applies were armed in deadpropriations for the year 1870-'l are \$12,000,000 ly conflict, and the general prosperity of the tess than this sum. From these amounts are to laboring classes since has served to divert their be deducted \$30,000,000 for pensions. \$122 .- attentions, to a considerable extent, from their 000,000 for interest, and \$6,000,000 for collect- benefits. But they exist, nevertheless, and ing the internal revenue, all rendered necessary | are still within the reach of all who desire to

The emancipation of the slaves of the South, ditures of \$292,000,000 the sum of \$20,000,000 and the acts of Congress and constitutional amendments transferring them into American citizens and clothing them with all the rights, both civil and political, that any other class of citizens possess, has placed the benefits of the homestead laws within their reach equally with white men. A channel has thus been opened to these four millions of new-made citizens, which we trust they will not be slow to take advantage of. Every colored as well as every white man ident Grant, it is necessary to reduce the may enter upon and secure a title to one hundred and sixty acres of Government land whenever and wherever he may choose.

All the public land in five of the Southern acres : Florida, with 19;380,000 acres ; Louisiana, with 6.228,000 acres; and Mississippi, with 4,760,000 acres, making 46,400,000 acres in all, is expressly reserved for occupation by ment liabilities, and one-quarter more for the the Southern man who desires to secure for himself and family a homestead which cannot

in any country, or any party than this which places at the will of the laboring men of the nation the whole public domain belonging to the Government? This domain, at 160 acres each, would provide homes for nearly or quite one million of men. How grandly does such an act of practical good compare with the idle, hypocritical professions of the Democracy, especially as all their works have resulted di rectly to the injury of the poor man! Let the people reflect candidly upon the course of the two parties; we shall not fear the result

An Encouraging Record.

On the 31st of July, 1870, the Secretary of ternal revenue systems, no pensions of any con- the Treasury had paid of the public debt during the previous sixteen months over currency now as when they began their rebel- one hundred and flfty-six millions of dollion. And yet, in the face of these historical lars. This is at the average rate of very seems to have relied for certain victory over the facts, the Democratic press from Maine to nearly ten millions of dollars a month. Prussians, is an old American invention with Georgia is made up of the most glaring charges If Congress had left the income and other which military men were familiar during the of corruption and prodigality against the Re- taxes indisturbed for the remaining thirtyrebellion. It is stated to be the well-known publican party and its rulers. These charges two months of President Grant's adminisform the staple of every copperhead orator's tration, he would have continued to extinguish stump speech. And rebels themselves, who the debt at the same rate, and by that time have tomac army who can tell those curious upon fought all through the rebellion under JEFF. paid over three hundred and twelve millions more, at the very lowest, or four hundred and most cowardly and depraved of their Northern sixty eight millions of dollars in four years This would be a saving, in interest alone, of twenty-eight millions of dollars annually. But we must be satisfied with things as they are, and the nine millions of dollars and over already saved in interest each year. Those who clamored the loudest for a reduction of our taxes, like the New York Tribune, now regret that they were disturbed. The people, we think, fells so too, for the tax fell on those best able to bear it. All the clamor was made by the capitalists, or papers, in their interest in a few of the large cities. No laboring man in the Union, unless he earned over \$1,000 a year, had any tax to pay. Nor, indeed, any one else. wards getting rid of our debt.

"In Union There is Strength." No one doubts the truth of this trite old there is weakness, defeat, and disgrace. Our friends in North Carolina are smarting under themselves by voting against their real friends. their avowed principles, and their best interests-almost literally bit of their noses to spite their faces. This is the main cause of our defeat. But many have been bullied and others bought into supporting the rebel ticket; and as a list of workshops where workmen are adnow that they have put their heads into the mitted without distinction of color. lion's mouth, or been coaxed into the spider's house, what are they to gain by the defection? They undoubtedly punish the Republican party and inflict a blow upon Gen. Grant's administration; but what have they gained for them. N. H. Turpin, Jacob Stewart, Chas. L. Reason. selves? Do they expect better treatment from their old copperhead rebel enemies than from

The Prussian's Victory Over France.

The news of the great victories of Prussia over Napoleon, which are published to day, indicate the speedy downfall of the Napoleonic W. Matthews, Albany; Anthony Jackson, Huddynasty, unless saved by an unexpected victory within this week. By its end, unless defeated, there is every reason to believe the Prussian army will be well nigh to the gates of Paris. The whole French army has been beaten, and s retreating. A more signal and disastrous defeat than the French has suffered within the past week has few parallels in history. The universal opinion seems to be that NAPOLEON THE Indiana Republicans have opened their was out-generaled by the Prussians before the must pass through a year, perhaps years, of campaign. Senator Morton in referring to the fight begun, and that the Prussian officers, as misery in order that one single man may secure foreign war, said that during the late rebellion well as soldiers and arms, are far more than a the career and the position of one single child. last fall. Dickens is the tenth person killed in cation. That is dangerous to Democracy. in this country Germany stretched forth her match for the French. There is no reason to this war has no cause, no motive, no justifica-And their hatred for Gen. Howard and the hands in sympathy with us, and thus a large doubt the fact that NaPolson has been dread- tion, save the fear of Napolson Bonaparte that Jos PRINTING of every description done with Freedman's Bureau has its origin in his efforts portion of our armies were Germans; and that fully defeated. Indeed, he officially reports his without it his boy's succession would not be

Carrying Out the Programme.

The Democratic party are as revolutionary in their designs now as they were in 1868, when Republican party. The reports indeed, from gard to the principles and acts of the Republi- present no proof to sustain that claim. It they declared their programme to be to nullify hat State assert in very positive terms that the can administration to alienate the people, and rests upon their mere unsupported assertion. all the reconstruction laws of Congress. An rebel Democracy have secured the Legislature, the other is by fraud and treachery, as in New So far from that party entertaining any sym- extract from FRANK BLAIR's letter of June majority of the members of Congress, and York, to mislead them. At both of these pathy with the laboring millions, all their acts 1868, which secured him the nomination for Vice President under SEYMOUR, will refresh the memory of our readers as to the Democratic President-elect to declare these acts null and

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the void, compel the army to undo its usurpations it the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representaives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and, with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country. I repeat that this is the real and only ques-

tion which we should allow to control us.' Their orators and papers declare themselves in favor of precisely this same revolutionary scheme now, and have undoubtedly kept it constantly in view from the day it was proclaimed by BLAIR and endorsed by the Democratic Convention of that year. They are moving heaven and earth and the place under the earth to carry out there wicked conspiracy.

Service of Colored Soldiers.

It used to be, and is now when the experiment will not cost them anything, a very common practice on the part of the copperhead press, and more commonly by copperheads in private, to disparage the courage and zeal of the colored men who entered the Union service during the war. They not only assert that the colored people generally were remarkably indifferent as to the result of the war and destitute of proper appreciation of their own interest, but that those who entered the army were cowardly and worthless soldiers. But the truth is, according to the report of the Provost Marshal General for 1866-'7, page 79, which we have taken the trouble to examine, that they lost in battle as large a proportion of men as the white regiments. Instead of having only one thousand men killed in battle, as the rebel papers allege, they lost three times that number, or 2,997, and from diseases contracted in the field, 26,301, making the whole less, out of 180,017 colored men enlisted, 29,298. Their that nearly 25,000 were wounded in battle, and States, viz: Arkansas, which has 9,300,000 it is a record that will compare favorably with triumph of our arms!" acres of such land; Alabama, with 6,732,000 that of the white volunteers. If they had lost an equal proportion in killed, wounded, and from disease, etc., the numbers would have reached about 750,007 men.

The Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement for July shows eduction during the month of \$17,000,000. Was there ever a more beneficial law passed | The following is a recapitulation of the statement issued August 1: Debt bearing coin interest. Principal. Debt bearing coin interest. Bonds at 6 per cent.....

Total bearing coin interest.	POR CHICAROL MORROW	00	
Debt bearing currency interest three per cent. certificates Novy Pensi in Fund, at 3 per		00	
cent	14,000,000	00	
Total	\$59,420,000	00	\$373,684
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. Amount outstanding	\$3,591,117	35	\$466,791
Debt bearing no interest. Demand and Legal-Tender Notes	\$356,106,256		
Fractional currency Certificates of gold depo-	39,757,684	48	
sited	38,780,480	00	
Total	\$434,644,190	48	
Total amount outstanding	\$2,475,803,457	83	\$334,519,847
Total debt—Principal and in- terest to date, including due and unpaid	2,510,323,305	40	
Amount in the Treasury.			
Cumberon	99 049 409	90	

\$140,998,829 40 2,386,358,599 74 \$17,034,123 74 69,004,001 17 Interest repaid by the transportation of 2,267,673 73

New York State Labor Conven-

In view of the urgent demands now pressing ous departments, and especially as relates to Colonel Reuter are among the wounded. that portion of the people hitherto deprived of a fair apportionment of its benefits, both as reards the employment of skilled labor and an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the Mechanical branches-and in view, too, of the money avenues necessarily open for such acquirement and employment on the part of those who have controlled the admission of appren-State to the exclusion of the formerly disfran-And those who had that income could afford chised class, but now happily enfranchised; and and were willing to pay ten dollars a year to- in view, too, of the great demand for skilled as cois is dead. The loss is heavy on both sides. spread, which was enjoyed in the old Virginia regenerated state of society in our now free State, and free country, the undersigned, im-pelled by motives of the highest consideration for the welfare and development of our whole don, says the French Emperor has withdrawn country, and the enlarged privileges of every his entire line, and is concentrating his troops adage; and it is quite as true that in division | class do invite a Convention of the colored citizens of our State, as well as others interested in the labor question, to assemble at Saratoga, New York, on Wednesday, August 24, 1870, the people, but tend to enlarge the privileges battle is known as that of Haguenau. and dignify the position of general labor.

We invite our brethren to assemble and bring with them statements of all persons engaged as artisans, mechanics, farmers, or any other industrial pursuits of whatever kind, in the several counties; also educational statistics gathered from official or other sources, as well

J. W. Bowers, George W. Francis, J. W. Mars, Stephen Lawrence, E. V. C. Eato; George A. Washington, publisher of "The Enterprise;" the Republican party? If they do, they will soon wake up to a bitter disappointment.

Peter W. Downing, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theo. Gould, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. N. Freeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. N. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N. Y.; David Roselle, Brooklyn, E. D; Peter Hawkins, Flushing, L. I.; F. Harley, Kingston, N. Y.; William Rich and P. Baltimore, Troy; Rev. J. W. Loguen, Syracuse; Frederick Douglass, Esq., Rochester; Garret Deyo, Hudson; Wm. Jackson, Albany; Llyod Tilghman, Hudson; son; William Johnson, Albany: Rev. J. C. Gilbert, Saratoga; Rev. J. P. Thompson, Newburgh; O. C. Gilbert, Saratoga; Rev. Jacob
Thomas, Newburgh; J. W. Loymer, Saratoga;
Rev. Mr. Pellom, Newburgh; C. E. Vermong,
Avolt, and has probably rendered Bitsche unStates is not assured of a future so long as they Poughkeepsie; Abram Bolin, Poughkeepsie; Isaac Deyo, Poughkeepsie; R. Watson, Pough-

THE London Spectator gives the philosophy of the war in a nut-shell when it says, " Europe promptness, and in the best style of the art, at the colored people of the nation. In ow the Republican party sympathized with defeat, and exhibits the alarm he has for his clear." This is the fourth war he has begun for purely family considerations. for purely family considerations.

THE BE WAR BES

FRENCH SOIL INVADED!

sand prisoners. Great Battle at Worth-The French Great Excitement in Paris. Totally Defeated-King William Marching on Paris-The Battle of Haguenau-Fighting all Along were arrested. At 3 o'clock shouts of "a bas's the Line-The Prussians Everywhere Triumphant-3.000 Prisoners, 2 Standards, 6 Mitralleures, and 30 Cannon Captured of the inclosure. A force was brought to bear, -Fearful Loss of Life on Both and the building was evacuated amid applause Sides.

Long Live the Republic I' - Dangerous Insubordination.

London, August 6 .- There is great popular mpatience in Paris at the delay in operations

n the frontier.

The Garde Mobile at Chalons are discontent d. They have expressed their dissatisfaction with the provisions furnished to them, and accompanied their complaints with shouts for the the ringleaders have been shot.

Another Prussian Victory-Dispatch from the Prince Royal. London, August 6-9:30 P. M.-The follow

ing dispatch has just been received here : ". WEISSENBERG, via BERLIN, Saturday, August 6 .- The Prince Royal has defeated Mar-Berlin, August 6, via London-10:30 P. M.

The Prince Royal telegraphs the following pulletin from the field of battle : "A victorious battle has been fought near Worth. McMahon was totally beaten by the Berlin, as follows: larger portion of my command. The French

retired upon Bitsche. FREDERICK WILLIAM, Prince Royal,

Field of battle near Worth.' Great Battle Fought on Friday and Saturday. LONDON, Aug. 6-8.30 P. M.-The Globe, on undoubted authority, says a great battle, in which many troops were engaged, began vesterday, but was interrupted by darkness. It was resumed early this morning, and continued until 7 o'clock this evening, when victory was

Similar rumors are current in Paris, affecting the Bourse. The conflict between McMahon and the Crown Prince of Prussia, already mentioned, was apparently the commencement of the struggle.

Pacificating the Paris Populace—Address of the Council of Ministers.

declared for the French.

have addressed, over the signatures of all its treat was effected in good order. All can be members, the following proclamation to the people of Paris :

INHABITANTS OF PARIS: Your indignation has been naturally aroused by odious maneuvers. The guilty ones have been arrested, and justice takes most energetic measures to prevent such infamy. In the name of our country, in the name of our heroic army, we ask you to be 180,017 colored men enlisted, 29,298. Their calm, patient, and orderly. Disorder in Paris Matz, August 7-4:30 A. M.—The Major entire casualties were 54,009, or nearly one in would be a victory for Prussia. As soon as General of the army telegraphs to the Minister three of all the enlisted men. This would show any certain news reaches here, good or evil, it of the Interior: shall be communicated immediately. Let us be Prussian Victory Confirmed-King William first line.

moving on Metz. NEW YORK, August 6 .- The following is

cable special to the Herald. CARLSRUHE, August 6-6.15 P. M.-A forward movement of the right of the Prussian army from Treves and Saar-Louis commenced vesterday. The Prussians captured Sierck and vigorously attacked Thionville in overwhelming numbers. After some resistance the French threw away their arms and took to flight. At making a slight resistance.

corps is supposed to have fallen back from country will be saved. Bitche and Hogenan toward Metz and Nancy. There are reports that the Emperor Napoleon is ill. Prussian troops are moving on Metz. Saarbruck Retaken by the Prussians on Satur-

MAYENCE, August 6-10 P. M.-The French were turned back on their entire line, and commenced to retreat toward the interior of France. The French had commenced the advance from Saarbruck, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions against three companies of Prussians, but having to fall back they burned that rich and unprotected town. and in withdrawing spread conflagration by throwing hot shot into it.

SAARBRUCK, August 7-7 P. M.-The town of Saarbruck has just been retaken by the first Prussian corps, under General Steinmetz.

MAYENCE, August 6-9 P. M .- The heads of the Prussian columns approached the Saar on the 5th. This morning General Kamers found sound of the cannon a portion of the divisions of Barnakow and Stupnagle came up. General

Further Particulars. MAYENCE, August 7-6 A. M .- General Goeber reports, concerning the fight opposite Saarbruck, many hundreds of prisoners were taken. visions. Night alone put an end to the fighttices and workmen in the workshops of the ing. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. General Steinmetz arrived in the evening and took command. General Franwell as unskilled labor in the future altered and The number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

> Napoleon Falling Back on Paris. An official, dated Berlin, August 6, via Lonhis entire line, and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early on Saturday morning, bless the Bureau!) Captain Marley, Superin-King William to the Queen.

Berlin, Aug. 7 .- King William sends the ollowing dispatch to the Queen : Good news! A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for His mercy. We captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two standards, and six mitrailleures. upon this occason. McMahon, during the fight, was heavily re

leaving the field to us. Our losses were heavy.' The Battle at Saarbruck Commenced on Saturday.

very severe, and lasted from 7 in the morning

until 9 at night, when the French retreated.

COLOGNE, Aug. 6-Midnight.-There was a violent combat near Saarbruck to-day, commencing at 11 in the morning, and at 9 to-night enemy, who have abandoned the field of battle. We have conquered. Our losses are heavy.

What the Prussians Have Accomplished. London, August 7 .- From official news received here the situation may may be summed up as follows : The Crown Prince has driven Marshal McMahon from Wiessenburg, Lauterburg, and Worth, and probably compelled the evacuation of maguenau and Strasburg. The victory of General Goeber at Saarbruck and

McMahon Cut Off. McMahon's corps is at present cut off at Metz. The prisoners taken by the Crown Prince and General Goeber number eight thousand. The number killed and wounded is unknown.

The Fight of Saturday at Worth. MAYENCE, August 7-4 A. M .- The Prince | For this great work you will need neither armies Imperial reports, August 6, evening: "In the nor navies, but you will need just what your battle in which was defeated McMahon, whose riends among the white men had in working corps had been reinforced by divisions from the your emancipation-the school-house and the corps of Frailly and Canrobert, we have taken | Christian meeting-house. Statesmen never fail two eagles, six mitrailleures, and at least four to carry out what a people instructed by these thousand prisoners. General Baze was wounded. The loss was great on both sides. enlightened and humane agencies show to be safe, just, and practicable. Farewell!

Marshal McMahon Reported Wounded. SULTZE, August 7-A. M. -It is reported that Marshal McMahon was wounded in the battle of yesterday. We have taked four thou-

Paris, August 7 .- The Presse of to-day says that at the Bourse yesterday several persons Bourse' were uttered by parties exasperated at the dissemination of false news, whereupon an order was given to close the Bourse. The crowd became furious and tore up the railings

f om the crowd on the place outside. A judicial investigation is now going on. The News Suppressed. La Liberte publishes the following :

"At I o'clock to day the Bourse was invaded by a crowd maddened with joy and enthusiasm. Instantaneously the windows in all the streets near by were hung with flags on account of a great victory announced to have been gained by McMahon. We managed to get through Republic, and for a return to Paris. Two of the crowd to the Bureau of the Commissary of Police, who said he had not received any official news. A few moments after a placard w. s out up by the Administration, which announceed that the corps of McMahon had occupied a strong position, but made no mention of a battle. Rentes are quoted at 67f. 70e.

Great Rejoicing in Berlin. BERLIN, August 7: - A salvo of artillery has been fired in honor of the Prussian victory.

The Fight Between Saarbruck and Forbach. Berlin, August 7 .- General Steinmeit telegraphs to General Hamerfeldt, chief of staff, at

The conflict between Saarbruck and Forbach was a bloody one, and closed only with nightfall. It was opened by the 14th division, which was re-enforced by six battalions, three batteries, and some cavalry. We took by assault the heights of Spiehren and flung the enemy back upon Forbach. At the same time the 13th division advanced on Wieklingen, took Fossern,

French Official Dispatches. PARIS, August 7 .- The Journal Officiel in second edition of to-day publishes the following

and its advance guard reached Forbach.

proclamation: Napoleon "Draws it Mild." FRENCHMEN: Up to this hour we have given without reserve all certain news which we have received, and we continue to do so. Last night

we received the following dispatches: "METZ, August 6-Midnight .- Marshal Mc-Mahon has lost a battle. General Frossard, on Paris, Aug. 6 .- The Council of Ministers the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His re-

His Communications with McMahon Interrupted. METZ, August 7-3:30 A. M.-My communications have been interrupted with Marshal Mcnow investigates their cases. The Government Mahon. I am going to place myself in the NAPOLEON. center of the position Mc Mahon's Defeat Confirmed.

" After a series of engagements, in which the united, having one wish, one sentiment-the enemy brought heavy forces on the field, Marshal McMahon was forced to fall back from his

> "The corps of General Frossard had to fight yesterday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with the entire army of the enemy, having held his position until 6 o'clock. He ordered a retreat, which was made in good order.

"LE BŒUF."

Paris Declared in a State of Siege. Details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of elan. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory, and the same time yesterday the army commanded a serious effort is necessary. A battle appears by the Crown Prince moved in the direction of imminent. In the presence of this grave news Bitche, an advance guard of the French force our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and the energy of all. The Chambershave been To-day there was a general advance of the convoked. We are placing Paris, with all poswhole German line. The King has joined the sible haste, in a state of defense, in order to army. Upwards of two thousand prisoners facilitate the execution of the military preparahave been forwarded to Frankfort. The positions. We declare the capital in a state of 98 tion of the main body of the French army is at stege. There must be no faintheartedness-no present unknown. The French forces are sup. divisions. Our resources are immense. Let us posed to be concentrating at Metz. McMahon's pursue the struggle without flinching, and the

M. OLLIVIER. Minister of Justice, DUKE DE GRAMONT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. CHEVALIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior,

M. SEGRIS. Minister of Finance, GENERAL VICOMPTE DE HAU. Minister of War, ad interim. PARIS, August 7-10 A. M.

Letter from Virginia.

GLENMORE, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA: July 22, 1870. To the Editor of the New Era:

Well knowing your laudable efforts in behalf of education generally, and particularly the education of the colored children of our dear the enemy west of the Saar in a strong position | South, I trust you will allow me a space in your on the mountains near Spiehren and commenced valuable journal in edifying your readers with immediately to attack them. Following the a brief sketch of the examination of our friend Edward Lomax's school, which came off this Goeber took command, and, after a very severe day at Alexander's Hill Baptist Church, in this upon the people of all classes for a proper set- fight, the position occupied by General Frossard | county. The examination commenced at 11 tlement of the conditions of labor in its vari- was taken by assault. General Francois and o'clock A. M. and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. interspersed with most excellent vocal music by the several classes. After the examination exercises closed our friend, N. B. Tapscott, Esq., for whom we have so high a regard, delivered From these we gather that Frossard's corps was the school oration, acquitting himself in the engaged. Our force in the action was four di- most happy and effective manner. Other speakers followed with appropriate remarks, which were also well received. At the conclusion of the orations a most sumptuous picnic was style. Our friend Edward's school is a complete success, notwithstanding the many obstacles he has had to contend with, and has made a deep impression upon the friends and

This school commenced under the patronage of Gen. Howard's Bureau of Education, (God and I trust the Bureau will continue its patronage. It might be well to mention that Masters Lee R Cole, John Wayne, Frederick Broxton, J. Lomax, Edward Branch, and Misses Mary Broxton, Ella Patteson, and Elizabeth Perkins acquitted themselves handsomely as speakers

Seward to the Colored People.

The colored people of Auburn and neighboring cities celebrated the passage of the fifteenth amendment Monday. The procession was nearly a mile long. As it marched past the residence of Gov. Seward a halt was made and loud cheers given for the Governor, who made it still continued. Our troops repulsed the his appearance at the entrance to his grounds! and spoke as follows:

I rejoice with you in the event you are celebrating, not more because it guarantees internal peace and perpetual integrity to the United States than because it is a harbinger of the advancement of your own race and of the world. The event proves that constitutions cannot keep men slaves. It is well for you to reflect now that constitutions, however amended and perfected, cannot of themselves keep men free. It are held in slavery or barbarism in any other part of the world. Employ, then, the schoolmaster and the minister of the Gospel. You need them now more than you ever did before. It devolves upon you, now that you have been emancipated, yourselves to work out the emancipation and elevation of your own race in the West Indies, in South America, and in Africa. safe, just, and practicable. Farewell!